

Teenage Convict

Advertiser Mon. 7-15-57

At The Age Of 14, Draper Prison's Jimmy Taylor, Sentenced To 'A Man's Punishment For A Man's Crime'
Montgomery Ala. P. 4-A
Has His Life Before Him, Or Behind

By Lillian DeLoach
Of The Advertiser Staff

"LAST NIGHT I prayed somebody'd come to see me today, and you did."

Words of a 14-year-old Draper Prison inmate, the day following his birthday, and 10 days after admission to the Alabama prison system. A poignant revelation of the real problem behind a criminal personality, to confess such loneliness and human need to a total stranger.

There is something uncertain in a society which would make a convict of a teenager, term him "incorrigible."

Jimmy Taylor will spend the next three years of his life for violations of society's rules of behaviour. He has stolen a car and robbed a church.

Previously he has served time at Alabama Boys' Industrial School from which he escaped twice. One of these "escapes" was to visit a sick grandmother, after he had been refused permission to go. Today he believes that grandmother would not be in the "old folks home" if he were with her to care for her. He feels ashamed and guilty that he is not.

'INCORRIGIBLE'

OBVIOUSLY Jimmy is not a law-abiding citizen. He cannot be trusted to discipline himself. He does not respect the property of others. He has broken the commandment "Thou shalt not steal."

Jimmy was termed an "incorrigible" by Deputy Circuit Solicitor E. C. Watson of Jefferson County who sent him to the state penitentiary. A short while later Watson publicly pleaded for a "reformatory for young offenders."

Jimmy is in Draper, to be restrained from society, to "pay for" his crime, to would not respond to any treatment "reform" from his criminal behavior, or they attempted, and admitted that their facilities were useless in making a normal, law-abiding citizen of him.

He has been adjudged guilty, and to be guilty one must be "justly chargeable." Is this necessarily a testimonial against the boy, or against the avail-



Photo By Mills Cowling

CONVICT JIMMY

with, or responsible for, a delinquency, crime or sin," says Webster. There's no question about his having committed a crime, being a delinquent, or sinning. But is he justly chargeable and responsible?

ADMISSION OF DEFEAT

IN TERMING the boy incorrigible and handing him over to circuit court, juvenile authorities had given up on him. In so doing they implied that he would not respond to any treatment facilities were useless in making a normal, law-abiding citizen of him.

ability and efficiency of the state juvenile facilities and personnel? Or either? There are many uncertainties in the story of Jimmy Taylor, as there no doubt are in those of 259 other teenage prisoners at Draper.

"This boy has had an insecure childhood," states Warden B. R. Reeves. "He's the son of a convict, his mother has been on welfare, he's travelled extensively over the country, nobody's looked after him."

Jimmy says of his father: "He was always good to me, always liked me. He always tried to take care of me. If I got in trouble, he'd always write."

Luther Taylor, the father, has been in Kilby Prison all of the boy's life. He is currently serving 10 and five year terms for robbery and attempting to rob. The last time Jimmy saw him was in 1952 or '53 for about 15 minutes, and that was the first time in three years.

His mother now works in a sandwich shop. He has a six-year-old brother and a sister 18 who is married and has three children.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

ACCORDING to a formidable test called the Bell Adjustment Inventory, Jimmy's personality and background are summed up tersely thus:

Home — unsatisfactory; health — unsatisfactory; emotional — unsatisfactory; social — average; occupational — average.

According to Martin J. Wiman, chief classification officer of the state system, the boy has three ages: he is 14 years old chronologically. Since he is an inmate of Draper Prison, he must be considered an adult. Emotionally, he is still a toddler.

At Draper Jimmy is going to school eight hours a day. He is in the eighth grade, but according to J. C. Colquitt, education supervisor, he is much faster than the usual eighth-grader. He is ambitious. After finishing classwork early, he spends the remaining time practicing his typing with the older students. He is learning to be an electrician through the guidance of a friendly fellow inmate.

When Jimmy has finished the eighth grade at Draper, his education can proceed no further for there will be no one to teach him. The educational system there stops with eight grades. There are only four teachers, inmates with at least high school education (one has two years of college), and supervisor Colquitt.

Colquitt, who is paid by the Board of Corrections, is the only professional teacher—the only non-inmate. A college graduate in adult education, he has been with Draper since 1940.

Warden Reeves, whose greatest wish is to improve the educational facilities, says "we need professional teachers to take a man through high school. If

money is appropriated, the Board of Corrections has agreed that we can have one more teacher, at least, now."

A CELL IS NOT A HOME

THE WARDEN, who describes the prison's disciplinary problem as "about like it is on the outside," says that only 25 of the 800 population went before the disciplinary court last month. "All we can do is bring them in, give them a decent place to sleep, decent food, decent treatment," he continues. "We discipline them for violation of rules, teach them how to work and a trade, if we can."

The prison's best training facilities are offered by the prison print shop, he says.

"We can't rehabilitate a man if he doesn't want it himself," says Reeves, who got his prison knowledge through nearly 20 years of prison work.

The prison sponsors an orientation program for explaining to new prisoners why they are there, how to "behave themselves," and the advantage the prison offers for rehabilitation.

"We need a professional placement officer," Reeves says. "We need somebody either on the parole board or the prison board to help men find jobs when they receive paroles or are released."

"At the present time a man must have a job waiting for him to receive parole. He must get this job himself, or with help of some friends or relatives, which often means he returns to the same environment which helped to make him a prisoner."

"I do a lot of this work myself," admits Reeves. But he can't do it all.

The only money received by the prison system is appropriated for salaries. The system now literally runs itself. "With money this prison could be made into a suitable place for teenage criminals," says Reeves, "with better educational facilities, which are now financed through the prison welfare fund."

Reeves states that a criminal is a "man who violates the law," but he adds that Jimmy is a criminal at least partially because of a "certain environment" in which he has lived. "This boy had an insecure childhood."

THE CURE

ANSWERING the question, "does the prison system do anything to cure this insecurity," Reeves answers, "We can teach him a trade." We can teach him what the law's about and what it's for.

"You'd be surprised how many come here who don't know why they're here," he adds. They do not realize that it is a "correctional" institution. They only know they're in prison, with all its bad

connotation.

"There has developed a 'different attitude' among prisoners" over the past five or six years, he adds. "We can't give any figures, but with better classification and the school system, the prisoner is beginning to realize that prison is a place where he can learn and correct himself," Reeves believes.

"Taking liberty away is punishment enough for a man," he says. "My first responsibility to society is to keep him



here. I must protect the boy as well as the public, however, for nine out of 10 who escape will violate the law again. I believe in strict security."

With school his principle idea of reform now, and a desperate need for at least three professional teachers to complete the high

school system, Reeves believes Draper will get money for this project.

GOOD PAROLE RECORD

HE BELIEVES repeaters are decreasing and says that parole violations now amount to no more than 10 to 20%.

Jimmy is in prison where the personnel are concerned about him as an individual. They do not believe in pampering him, nor do they believe in persecuting him. They do not have money to furnish him enough of the proper tools for helping him to develop into a well-rounded, useful citizen, but they are struggling—at least are thinking about it—and Jimmy, which is one of his biggest needs.

To be respected, to be thought about.

23 1957

ARKANSAS

DELINQUENCY FIGHT IS URGED IN SCHOOLS

Deer Talks To Rotarians In

Blytheville

From The Commercial Appeal
Blytheville, Ark., Bureau

BLYTHERVILLE, Ark., June 20.—

The best place to curb the juvenile delinquency problem is in the schools, Mississippi County Judge Philip J. Deer told the Blytheville Rotary Club Thursday.

Judge Deer ²²³advised that money be appropriated to hire extra teachers and create facilities to take care of maladjusted groups until they could be "worked into the normal school routine."

"I think many of them could be worked into their normal groups in three to six weeks," he said.

"If anything is to be done, it must be done in their own environment."

Judge Deer, who doubles as juvenile judge in Mississippi County, said the overall youth problem "is getting better rather than worse."

"A few of them are bad because you and I make them bad, because they have been robbed of the good things in life. In almost every instance of a child coming before me his trouble began in the home," he added.

Many times the conditions in the homes are such that the judge has little choice but to send the child to an industrial home as a last resort.

"But I doubt that any boy can be rehabilitated in any institution," he said. "It takes correction and not conviction to cure juvenile delinquents."

He listed ministers, orphanages, and welfare departments as stepping stones to adjustment, but stressed that only public awareness of the problem can help delinquents to be "useful and productive citizens."

ARIZONA LIFTS COURT SECRECY ON JUVENILES

Phoenix, Ariz., April 3 [Special]—The veil of secrecy is being lifted from Arizona's juvenile court records in the hope that delinquency will be curbed when publicity is used as a weapon.

Gov. Ernest McFarland has signed a bill opening up records and proceedings of the juvenile courts to the press and public. The measure will go into effect in June.

Passage of the bill was a victory for Arizona's only Negro lawmaker, Rep. Carl Sims [D., Maricopa], who had been pushing it since he introduced it early in the session.

Newspapers Back Bill

Most newspapers have been supporting the legislation as an important step in making both juvenile delinquents and their parents aware of their responsibilities to society.

Sen. Harold C. Giss [D., Yuma], senate floor leader, sought to tack on the bill an amendment which would prohibit publication of names of delinquent, neglected, or dependent children "except where the child has been charged in the juvenile court with the commission of an act which would constitute a felony." His amendment, defeated 16-9, was attacked on the grounds that it made the bill virtually ineffectual.

Asks Another Change

Giss followed up the defeat of his amendment with another which would have repealed a law requiring destruction under certain circumstances of records of youths sent to the state industrial school.

He argued that the legislature in passing the bill without the amendment would be in the inconsistent position of requiring records on neglected children while destroying records of the "bad boys" who have been to the industrial school.

Asks Papers Use Judgment

In signing the bill into law, Governor McFarland expressed some misgivings because it opens the records of the dependent and neglected children and juveniles accused of minor offenses.

"But I am confident that the newspapers also will recognize the effect of publicity on this type of juvenile and will exercise their own good judgment in individual cases and not abuse the discretion permitted," the governor said.

Sims also sponsored a proposed constitutional amendment which would have lowered from 18 to 16 the age at which juveniles charged with felonies would have to be tried in adult courts. The bill died in the senate after passing the house.

23 1957

D.C.

Juvenile Judgeship

Post & Times Herald
With the legal authorities in sharp disagreement over the meaning of the 1949 act authorizing the appointment of a temporary Juvenile judge in the District, the Senate District Committee will have to draw its own conclusion as to whether Orman W. Ketcham is ineligible for the judgeship to which he has been nominated because he lives in Maryland. Senator Morse produced two opinions saying that the law requires a District resident in this position; Senator Beall produced two opinions saying that the appointee need not be a local resident. Obviously the law is far from being clear.

In these circumstances, it seems to us, the safest course is to accept the basic Juvenile Court Act as having been unimpaired by the temporary deviation from it in 1949. Congress made its will clear in the original act. It has not expressly changed the residence requirements there laid down, except as to one appointment. Certainly this would be a reasonable interpretation of the law. It would have the additional virtues of permitting the confirmation of Mr. Ketcham, whose professional qualifications are good, and of leaving the sound provision of the Juvenile Court Act undisturbed. *Wed. 3-27-57*

Senator Morse has attempted to relate the issue to home rule by saying that if the District had a government of its own Maryland residents could not obtain municipal jobs here. But there is nothing in the home-rule bill altering the appointment of District judges by the President. And if the District should win home rule and Congress at some later day should permit the local selection of Municipal Court and Juvenile Court judges, we hope it would have the foresight to keep the highly specialized juvenile bench open to the best qualified nominees from any part of the country.

Juvenile Court To Get Tough

After P. 21-4
Tue. 5-10-57
Traffic Repeaters
Will Lose Permits

Washington D.C.
Juvenile traffic offenders face a new "get tough" policy at Juvenile Court, Judge Edward A. Beard announced yesterday.

Judge Beard, who is sitting in Juvenile Court, said that, when juveniles are brought before him for serious or repeated traffic offenses, he will impound their permits for 90 days or longer.

Orman W. Ketcham, who will be sworn in as the new Juvenile Court judge on Tuesday, said the new policy is sound and he will continue it. Judge Beard was assigned by Municipal Court Judge Leonard P. Walsh to serve in Juvenile Court from the end of Judge Edith H. Cockrill's term until Judge Ketcham takes over.

Starts Impounding

In announcing the new policy, Judge Beard told a teen-age traffic offender:

"I think that you and all juveniles who hold automobile operators' permits ought to understand that a repetition of traffic infractions strongly indicates that you lack the intellectual maturity and emotional stability to be trusted with an automobile."

"Consequently, I am impounding your permit for a period of 90 days or until you can demonstrate through your accomplishments in your school, your church or your community that you can assume the responsibilities that go with the privilege that your license gives to you."

Supplements Point System

Judge Beard said impounding juvenile drivers' permits "is the greatest deterrent that I know to carelessness in auto operation by youthful drivers."

The new policy is not connected with suspension procedures of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, Judge Beard said. But he said it will supplement the point system.

Judge Beard also said that his Juvenile Court decision to impound juvenile drivers' permits will be made available to the Police Juvenile Bureau.

2000 "Dropouts"

Post & Times Herald
Washington's 2000 youngsters 16 and 17 years old who have left school but have no jobs are indicted of both our educational and our employment systems. These young people are left to drift at one of the most crucial periods in their lives. Unless good fortune smiles on them, many will drift into delinquency and crime. Even if the human losses could be ignored, the cost of dealing with their antisocial attitudes and combating their crimes will be many times the cost of adequate guidance through this difficult period.

No doubt most of these youngsters have left school on the assumption that a job could be easily found. The study conducted for the District Branch of the United States Employment Service by the Bureau of Social Science Research shows that this is an illusion. Employers do not like to hire "dropouts." Many of the jobs that are available to these youngsters who have not finished high school are blind alleys. If 16- and 17-year-olds who are tired of school will look carefully at these findings, they will see in them powerful arguments why they should go ahead with their schooling.

School officials will see in the study how far short their institutions fall of meeting the needs of youngsters who are not academically inclined but who urgently need training in basic skills and work habits. Of course, the public schools cannot be expected to become industrial training centers. But schools could do much more than they have done to date to hold the interest of the teen-agers who are inclined to drop out and to prepare them to cope with the economic problems they will encounter on leaving school.

A well-ordered society ought to make some provision, moreover, for easing the transition of youngsters between school and the making of a living. In addition to the USES a youth placement agency may be necessary. If such an agency could both guide and encourage youngsters in the completion of their schooling and help to find jobs for those who must leave school, it would be worth many times its cost.

Seen Violation of Rights Juvenile Court Jailing

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
A specialist in juvenile problems yesterday termed a suggestion that Juvenile Court be given power to send youthful offenders to prison "contrary to the philosophy of juvenile courts."
William H. Sheridan, of the Children's Bureau, Department

Court... This would mean it could send offenders to prison, something it cannot now do.

Sheridan said the idea neglected the principle of juvenile courts that "youngsters appearing there are not being charged with a crime." They are not "convicted" and they do not have "criminal records."

To grant powers of imprisonment to Juvenile Court, he said, would necessitate granting offenders all the formal protections they would get if they appeared in District Court.

This would strip from Juvenile Court the informality and individual attention which its proceedings now provide, he said. It also might mean that the Court would be required to open its doors to the public in any case in which the defendant might be sent to prison.

This would defeat the basic principle of juvenile courts Sheridan explained. That principle is to provide children with the proper care they need to develop into useful adults. "If some children don't fit into the regular pattern," he said, "it is best to waive their cases to other courts."

Gasch made his suggestion Friday in a letter to the Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council when he wrote in opposition to transferring jurisdiction of 16- and 17-year-olds from Juvenile Court to District Court.

Delinquency Fight Plan Coordinated

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
The Commissioners' Youth Council is drafting a blueprint for a city-wide, coordinated

program to attack juvenile delinquency.

Dr. Addison M. Duval, Council chairman, said yesterday the program would include provisions for major improvements of and additions to present methods of handling juveniles.

Dr. Duval said that in the past the fight against juvenile delinquency has been hampered by the lack of an over-all blueprint.

"We don't think there has been enough coordination between agencies. The Youth Council believes an improved job could be done if we develop an over-all blueprint of where we're going," he said.

Once agreement is reached on a program, Dr. Duval said, efforts could be concentrated on specific areas where improvement is needed. He suggested as possibilities improved psychiatric services for maladjusted children, more guidance and testing in schools, improvements in school facilities and conditions and new methods of improving family conditions causing delinquency.

Dr. Duval estimated a preliminary plan for the program would be completed in several months once the Council gets formal approval.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said he thought the program was a good idea and planned to ask the Council to discuss it with Commissioners as soon as possible.

Proposed Bill To Fight Delinquency In Congress

Daily World Wed. 3-13-57
WASHINGTON, D.C.—A proposed bill to carry out the President's recommendations for Federal assistance to help combat juvenile delinquency was sent to Congress this week by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The bill would authorize a five-year program of Federal grants to States for strengthening State and local programs to control juvenile delinquency. It also would authorize grants for demonstrations, studies, and for training of personnel in this field.

For the first year's operation in fiscal year 1958, the bill would authorize an appropriation of \$3 million. For each of the four succeeding fiscal years, it would authorize

appropriations of up to \$9 million. Similar legislation was recommended by the President in 1955 and 1956.

In submitting new draft legislation to Congress, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Marion B. Folsom said: "We continue to regard this legislation as having a high priority."

In the period 1948 to 1956, Mr. Folsom said, the number of cases in juvenile courts increased 70 percent, whereas the number of children 10 through 17 years of age increased only 16 percent.

For the grants to States, the proposed legislation would authorize an appropriation of \$2 million for the next fiscal year and up to \$5 million annually for the ensuing four years.

Allotment of these grants would be made on the basis of the child population of the States, but no State would receive less than \$30,000.

The Federal funds would be matched by State funds ranging from one-third to two-thirds of total State and Federal expenditures under the program, depending on the per capita income of the individual States.

An appropriation of \$500,000 would be authorized for grants for demonstrations and studies and a like amount for training grants during the first year of the program. Thereafter, an appropriation of up to \$2 million a year would be authorized for each of these purposes.

Proposed Bill To Fight Delinquency In Congress

The legislation provides for an advisory council to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and also for advisory councils to the official State agencies administering the grants. The councils would represent both public and private agencies concerned with juvenile delinquency.

The draft bill gives particular emphasis to the coordination of programs in States and local agencies in the control of juvenile delinquency.

In sending the proposed legislation to Congress Mr. Folsom pointed out that services dealing with juvenile delinquency are widely scattered among State departments and agencies and that coordination among State and local public and

voluntary agencies in this field is "generally inadequate."

"Responsibility for providing care and service for individual delinquent youth often shifts back and forth among various agencies and institutions," Mr. Folsom said. "As a result, many delinquent children do not receive the appropriate care and treatment at the time when it would be most effective."

"Heavy responsibilities rest first with families, schools, churches, and various private organizations to help children develop in a normal, wholesome way."

"Programs for the control of juvenile delinquency are primarily the business of communities and States. However, it is clearly in the national interest for the Federal Government to strengthen the hands of local and State governments in dealing with this growing problem."

Human Chain**Girl Mob
Ties Up
Traffic**

*Genolot
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 1-5-57
P. 1*

Dade County Juvenile authorities were asked Friday to crack down on mobs of teenage girls who form "human chains" across NW 91st Street, jamming rush hour traffic.

Constable W. M. (Newt) Hudson said he investigated several reports Thursday that gangs of girls, 10 to 15 years, were linking arms and closing traffic on NW 91st Street between 5th Avenue and 7th Avenue.

He said he was stopped shortly after 3 p.m. by a line of teenagers in the street. When he ordered them to clear the street, Hudson said, the girls chanted, one at a time "You . . . Go . . . to . . . Hell!" and other obscene phrases.

Because they were juveniles, the constable said, he could not arrest them. They were also outside the jurisdiction of El Portal police.

Hudson said he has asked County Juvenile officials to step in.

"If a drunk driver came along," he said, "we'd have a bunch of dead kids."

Boy Hoodlums Attack 87-Year-Old Man

Miami, Fla. P. 1

By THOMAS M. LOWNES

Herald Staff Writer

An 87-year-old retired blacksmith narrowly escaped a shotgun death Monday when he tussled with two grade school truants, 6 and 10 years old, after he caught them ransacking his houseboat.

The 6-year-old brother later hurled a shower of rocks at a sheriff's deputy before being cornered and arrested.

A witness to the noonday houseboat scuffle said the shotgun went off only a split second after white-haired J. E. (Ed) Farnsworth deflected the weapon which the 10-year-old boy aimed at his head.

The boys, both skipping classes at Melrose Elementary School, found the gun and shells aboard the boat.

Farnsworth walked in and caught them. As he advanced on the older boy, the gun went off. The blast ripped through a nearby stove and peppered the galley of the boat, docked on the Miami River behind the Cheely Lumber Yard, 3700 NW North River Dr.

The boys escaped from Farnsworth after the aged man apparently fell against the side of the boat, suffering a minor head-cut.

Farnsworth, however, insisted the 6-year-old boy struck him while he struggled to get the gun away from the older boy.

A nearby Seaboard Railway drawbridge tender, alerted by the noise, cornered the older boy in the lumber company's parking lot.

The bridge tender, Clayton Trippy, 47, said the boy "fought and screamed like a wild cat and tried to ward me off with a big hunk of rock."

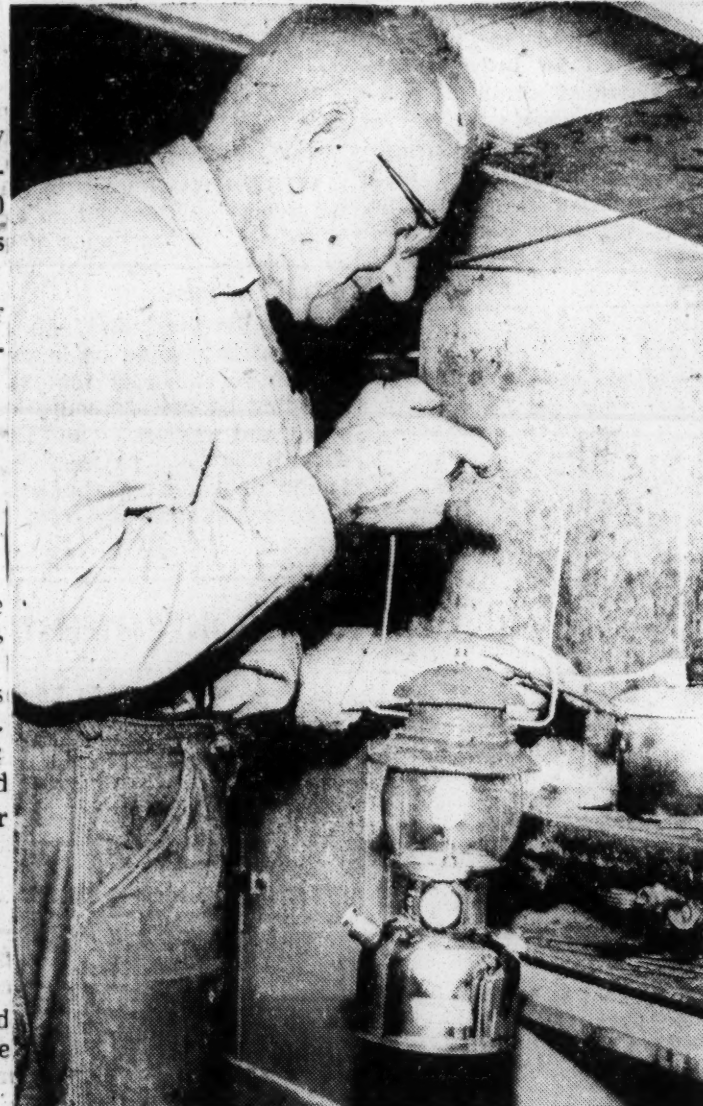
Moments later Sgt. Leo Portz of the sheriff's motorcycle division arrived on the scene and collared the older boy while his 6-year-old brother stood by hurling a barrage of rocks at the officer.

The younger boy was subdued after a brief chase.

The brothers were taken to the sheriff's juvenile office for investigation and charges.

Shotgun Blast Just Misses

Herald Tues. 4-2-57



—Herald Staff Photo by John Walther

'Ancient Mariner' at Peppered Stove

. . . after the brawl, a peaceful supper

Juvenile officers said the boys had no previous record. Their parents are listed as county dependency cases.

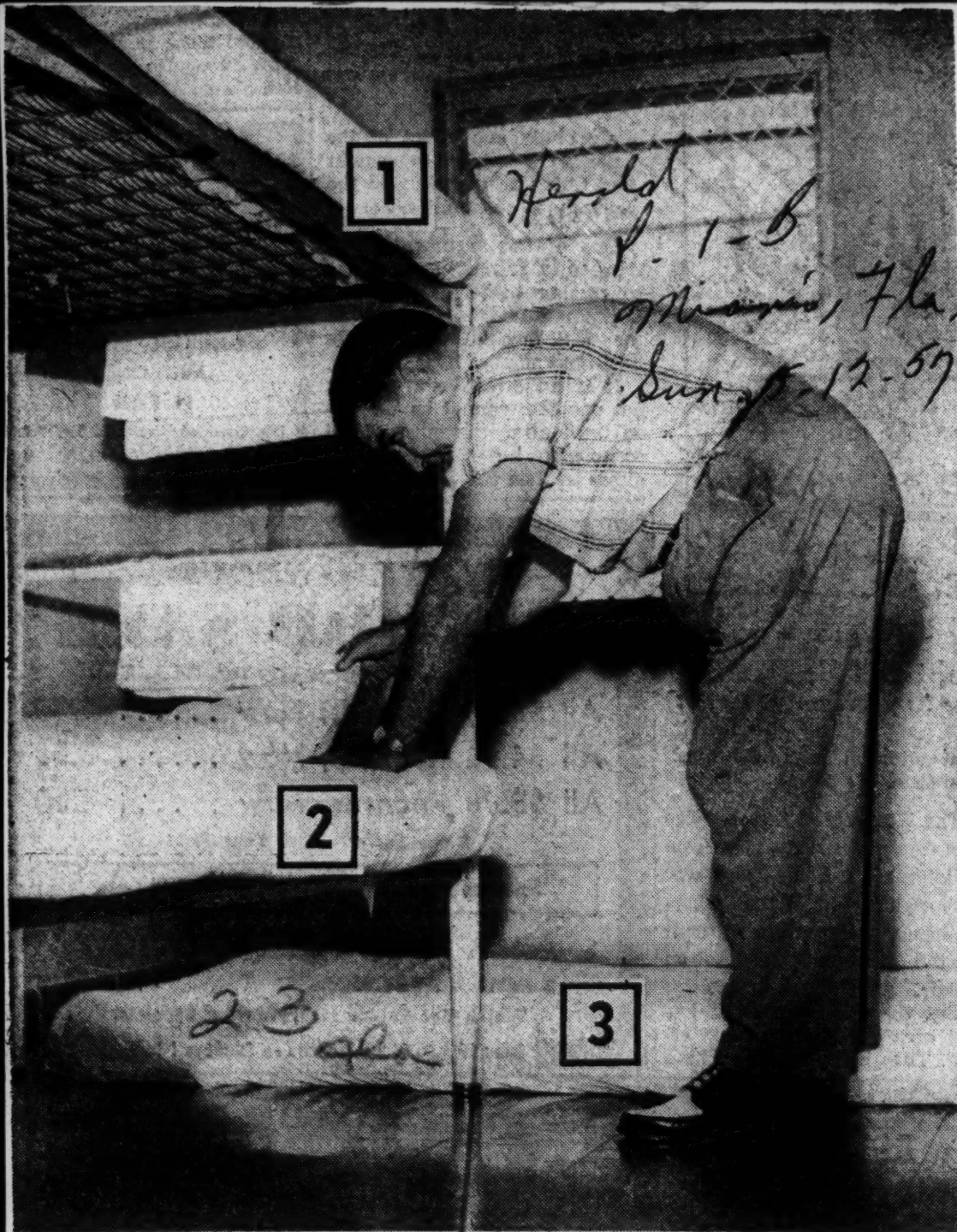
Farnsworth told police he "felt fine" after his escape from the shotgun blast and added that he would return to his houseboat, Geiger, where he lives alone.

Farnsworth came here from Tavernier last September. He retired as a race track blacksmith at the age of 80.

He said he did not know if he had ever seen

the boys before. "There's so many of them always hanging around here and fighting—you can't tell them apart," he told police.

But Trippy, the bridge tender who chased the boys after they fled from the houseboat, said he had seen the brothers many times. "They're always fooling around here, even on school days."



—Herald Staff Photo by John Walther

In a Single Room: 2 Bunks and One on the Floor
... few of the comforts of home at Youth Hall

Juvenile Homes Caught in a Jam

By BERT COLLIER
 Herald Staff Writer

If your boy gets in trouble with the juvenile authorities and has to go to Youth Hall, he needn't expect the comforts of home. He'll be lucky if he gets a bed to sleep in.

With 39 boys jammed this weekend into facilities designed for 18, it takes a lot of make-shift arranging. They are using pallets on the hard floor and double-deck bunks, sometimes two, in rooms designed for a single youngster.

First Of a Series

The pressure is even worse at the Children's Home at Kendall. But there the situation is controlled by grim expedient of not sending children there, regardless of the need, when the capacity is reached.

That is the situation behind a report that will go to the Dade County Commission this week recommending a crash program to keep up with the rising tide of juvenile delinquency.

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50 Beds Each Year Sought

THE REPORT WILL ASK that money be found somewhere to add 50 more beds to Kendall now, and at least that many every year for the next five years.

Even with that, the county's juvenile detention facilities will be just where they are now — desperately overcrowded.

"Only by careful screening and sending to the Juvenile Court the most serious cases is the court able to function at all," the report said.

"There is being left a very large group of cases needing services of the Juvenile Court and institutional care, which in many cases cannot be given because of shortage of facilities.

"This is a situation not worthy of Dade County, and is a general injustice to many children which should be corrected at once."

"If the juvenile bureaus in the various police departments sent us every case that needs court attention, we would really be swamped," said Judge Walter H. Beckham of the Juvenile Court.

Judge Beckham formally notified the police several weeks ago that the court could not cope with the mounting tide of juveniles in trouble. He asked them to handle as many as they could themselves.

★ ★ ★

600 Court Hearings in March

"THEY HAVE DONE a remarkable job of screening," said Judge W. R. Culbreath.

Despite this weeding, the Juvenile Court had contact with a record 1,176 youngsters in March and held more than 600 court hearings. Each judge averaged about 10 hearings a day. Some probation officers carried case loads of more than 150 children.

Juvenile delinquency is skyrocketing in Dade County, as is the general population. In 1950 there were 938 delinquent boys and girls before the court. In 1956 there were 2,695. By 1962 there will be an estimated 4,945. Dade's record compares favorably with most other cities of its size, however.

Experience shows a third of the juveniles in trouble need institutional care. In 1950, Dade needed 312 beds for such youngsters, but had only 110. This year, it needed 898 beds, but has only 142. Delinquency cases increased 180 per cent, but facilities only 25 per cent.

The Core of Delinquency

Christian development cure for delinquency—bishop

By WILDA R. SMITH

After a four-year study of juvenile delinquency, a Senate subcommittee estimates grimly that 539,000 American youngsters will be brought into the courts this year for various crimes.

As to why this should be, the Senatorial investigators fall back on that traditional object of blame—the family. Or more accurately, the lack of family. "Better children," their 250-page report concludes, "can come only from better parents."

How this parental improvement is to be obtained is not spelled out except for proposing that more psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers be put to work to strengthen the weak spots. But the rub here, as the Senators are doubtless aware, is that those largely responsible for delinquency are indifferent to assistance. They constitute the hard core which is hard to reach.

The Senate research does, however, make several specific observations that ought to be useful in guiding public thought. It finds, for instance, that poor housing is by no means necessarily the cause for rising juvenile crime. Neither is the lack of proper recreational facilities, nor can the anti-social drift be blamed on poverty.

While many will dispute these conclusions wholly or in part, it is interesting to note the coincidental appearance of a report by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York dealing with problem families in public housing. The council finds that a minority given to disorderly behavior and low quality of home life is giving public housing "a bad reputation"—so bad that "normal low-income families of good standards" often prefer to seek homes elsewhere.

This seems a verification that delinquency, and particularly the juvenile upsurge which rightly disturbs the nation, has considerable roots in the bottom stratum of population. This is the group which remains careless, uninterested and least capable of improvement from within or without. Maybe this is a hard core which has to be accepted as evidence of mankind's gradations and imperfectibility. But certainly it is worth knowing where every community must concentrate its constructive efforts.

CAMDEN, N.J.—More than 5,000 members of the AME Zion connection of New Jersey and vicinity, with visitors, converged on Camden's convention hall Sunday for closing session of the New Jersey Annual Conference.

Bishop Herbert B. Shaw of Wilmington, N.C., presiding prelate, opened the conference Tuesday, May 14, in Wesley AME Zion Church, Maurice St. The Rev. Thomas H. Coursey was host pastor.

Highlights of the conference included the Episcopal address read by Bishop Shaw Wednesday afternoon; the annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Convention, Thursday, presided over by Mrs. M. Ardelle Shaw, wife of the prelate; a Layman's Hour, Friday, Dr. E. A. Robison, president; and a Youth Forum, Saturday, under the theme, "Making the Family Christian."

BISHOP SHAW in the Episcopal message called for a "return to prayer services, and old-fashioned class meetings." He noted the "evidence of spiritual growth" in the conference. Touching on juvenile delinquency problems, he said:

"The only sure way to cure juvenile delinquency is the Christian development of children."

The message recommended purchase of acreage in the district where retreats and summer institutes for youth might be held.

The conference was commended by the prelate for raising \$10,000 for a home missions project in only eight months. The fund is used to help churches which are building, or making extensive repairs.

Harris' Temple, 1123 Cooper St., recently erected, has been a benefactor of the fund, under administration of the Rev. Victor Corson.

MRS. SHAW addressed the women's group on "The Neces-

sity of Keeping in Touch with the Master's Hand." She is chairman of Missionary Education of the Zion connection as well as supervisor of missionary work in her husband's district.

The Rev. John E. Spruill of Paterson, and George Lincoln Blackwell, of Hackensack, were delegated from seat of the conference to the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington, last Friday.

A sermon by Bishop Shaw, Sunday morning, followed a mammoth Sunday School session held at 9 a.m. in Convention Hall. The Rev. John E. Carrington, conference S. S. superintendent, conducted the program.

Appointments announced by Bishop Shaw follow:

CAMDEN DISTRICT
W. W. Atchison, Presiding Elder
ST. STEPHEN—Asbury Park, O. B. Goodwin
PRICE MEMORIAL—Atlantic City, L. B. Buchanan
SHREWSBURY AVE.—Red Bank, C. E. Bourne
NEW AME ZION CHURCH—Paterson, W. B. Brown
ST. PAUL—Trenton, O. R. Lyons
WESLEY—Burlington, J. O. Fountain
ST. JAMES—Perth Amboy, C. R. Smith
MT. ZION—Eatontown, J. B. Kirby
ST. JAMES—Matawan, W. R. Pinder
ST. THOMAS—Pine Brook, G. K. Davis
REEVEYTOWN—J. C. Ramsey
ST. AUGUSTINE—Bridgeton, R. L. Drew
ST. JOHN—Lakewood, W. E. Murphy
HARRIS TEMPLE—Camden, V. L. Carson
ST. MARK—Cliffwood, J. T. Goode
A. Howard
ST. THOMAS—New Brunswick, J. E. Kelly
ST. JOHN—Mizpah, Jake Williams
JERSEY CITY DISTRICT
M. W. Smith, Presiding Elder
METROPOLITAN—Jersey City, D. C. Lynch
FIRST CHURCH—Paterson, J. E. Spruill
CLINTON MEMORIAL—Newark, J. C. Nelson
ST. THOMAS—Sommerville, J. J. McCoy
V A R I C K—Hackensack, G. L. Blackwell
METROPOLITAN—Ridgewood, C. M. Kirkpatrick
SHILOH—Englewood, T. E. Blackmon
WALLACE CHAPEL—Summit, J. E. Carrington
WALLACE TEMPLE—Bayonne, W. B. Cowherd
SHILOH—W. New Brighton, G.

Skinner
ST. LUKE—Westfield, W. A. Blackwell

ROSSVILLE—R. F. Pile
PARKRIDGE—Ellis Gibson
CENTENNIAL—Closter, Wallace Lee

WILLIAMS CHAPEL—Passaic, B. T. Flowers

MAHWAH—George Mann
FIRST AME ZION CHURCH—E. Orange, E. L. Pearson

MT. OLIVE—Newark, J. W. Thompson

MT. SINAI—Staten Island, Goley Dozier

BOYD ST. MISSION—Newark, Rose Walker

WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
CAMDEN DISTRICT

DISTRICT PRESIDENT—Mrs. Mahala Atchison

SECRETARY OF YOUNG WOMEN—Mrs. Alice Lyons

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUDS—Mrs. Carrie Corbin

SECRETARY OF SUPPLIES—Mrs. Grace Dodson

CHAIRMAN OF LIFE MEMBERS—Mrs. Adelle H. Small

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT
DISTRICT PRESIDENT—Mrs. Emma B. Sargent

SECRETARY OF YOUNG WOMEN—Mrs. Irene Stewart

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUDS—Mrs. Alleyne Houston

SECRETARY OF SUPPLIES—Mrs. Josephine Wilson

CHAIRMAN OF LIFE MEMBERS—Mrs. Josephine Wilson

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION DIRECTORS
Rev. G. L. Blackwell
Conference Director

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT
DISTRICT DIRECTOR—Mrs. Nellie Smith

DIRECTOR OF ADULTS—Rev. W. B. Cowherd

DIRECTOR OF YOUTH—Mrs. Ethel Jones

DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN—Mrs. Rosanna Nelson

CAMDEN DISTRICT
DISTRICT DIRECTOR—Rev. C. E. Bourne

DIRECTOR OF ADULTS—Rev. I. B. Buchanan

DIRECTOR OF YOUTH—Clara Carter

DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN—Miss Edith Kemp

HOME MISSION APPOINTMENTS
JERSEY CITY DISTRICT
DISTRICT PRESIDENT—Mrs. Symera Hoggard

DISTRICT SECRETARY—Mrs. Rosanna Nelson

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT—Mrs. Clayvonne Blackwell

CAMDEN DISTRICT
DISTRICT PRESIDENT—Mrs. Mollie G. Lankford

DISTRICT SECRETARY—Mrs. Pronte Satchell

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT—Mrs. Elam Dickerson

MISSIONARY EVANGELISTS
Rev. Clara E. Ross

Rev. J. C. Mosselle
Rev. Ethel Ceasar
Rev. Elizabeth Andrews
Rev. Alexander H. Lowery
Rev. Mattie Ogburn
Rev. Earnest Butterworth
SPECIAL HOME MISSION WORKERS
Mrs. W. B. Brown
Mrs. Elam Dickerson

Committee Studies Juvenile Delinquency In Armed Forces

BY THE NNPA NEWS SERVICE

The Senate Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, of which Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat, of Missouri, is chairman, dealt with the special problem of juvenile delinquency in the armed forces.

According to the committee's report, the recruitment of juvenile delinquents for the armed services presented a series of problems based upon:

1. The increasingly trying demands presented by the volume of juvenile delinquents available for military service.

2. The negative impact that they are believed to have upon service efficiency and discipline.

3. The expense and confusion attendant to their enlistment and subsequent discharge under the existing conflicting laws.

"This does not mean that the majority of juvenile delinquents may not make good soldiers," says the committee's report. "It does mean that we have not yet learned how to predict their success or failure in service."

DISCUSSION PREPARED

Based on his studies of the military careers of former juvenile delinquents in the United States Air Force, Dr. Peter P. Lejins, professor of sociology specializing in criminology at the University of Maryland and consultant to the United States Air Force in its studies of the utilization of criminals and delinquents, prepared the following discussion for the committee:

The issue of admitting criminal offenders into the Armed Forces of a country is a very old one, perhaps just as old as the concepts of the offender and military organization.

The attitude of the general public has usually been quite favorable toward the idea of having criminal offenders service in the Armed Forces.

DISCIPLINE FELT GOOD

People usually feel that the discipline of the military organization will do the offender good and may even straighten him out.

They also usually feel that the rigors and dangers of the military activity serve as a substitute for punishment and that the offender, by serving his country, pays his debt to society.

Moreover, it is often felt that if the criminals are exempt from military service they are spared the dangers of combat, while the law-abiding young men are asked to risk

and sacrifice their lives. It is very possible that the real reasons underlying these rationalizations is the feeling that the armed forces constitute a convenient place to dump the offender and in that way solve the problem which he presents to the community.

Thus correction and punishment of the offender and protection of the society, all three, can be discerned as underlying motivation for the attitudes of the general public

Sammy Davis Jr. Would Help Fight Juvenile Delinquency

NEW YORK—Just before departing for an extended engagement at the 500 Club in Atlantic City Sammy Davis Jr. called the Courier to suggest a "Star Fight Against Juvenile Delinquency."

The internationally famous star of all the entertainment mediums, who is a product of this city's infamous "Hell's Kitchen" used his own status to point out that environment does not impair the advance of a man. What is inside, is the important thing is his belief.

"HOWEVER," said he, "this is where the rub is and this is where my plan takes root. Since this is a fact, then it is up to us who have weathered the storm of growing up to put inside of these youngsters what it takes to make a man a worthwhile citizen. Therefore, I would like to establish a 'Star fight against juvenile delinquency.' This new proposal of mine is nothing like the plan I fostered when on Broadway in 'Mr. Wonderful.' Then I asked the record industry to get together with dollars and plans to do something about this growth which is blighting our society. However, it didn't work out for reasons which have never been made clear.

"THIS NEW idea is to form a bulwark of well-known performers who would speak out against delinquency throughout the country. In doing so they would point out how they came through the age of grow-

ing up.

"These meetings could be held in the various schools in cooperation with the Board of Education. The plans could also be developed whereby star awards could be offered to youngsters for good citizenship and service to their community. In time we could also establish scholarships for goodness and the desire to learn. All this would be done on a non-discriminatory basis, but would be centered in so-called blighted areas where growing up seems more of a task than in other sections of the great cities of our nation."

A Complex Of Causes

SOME PEOPLE, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover among them, believe that the breakup of the American home is responsible for the nation's tremendous increase in juvenile delinquency. Though there is something to this, it is by no means the whole story.

It can be demonstrated that a very high proportion of delinquents come from broken homes or homes in which there is marital maladjustment and strife. But back of this is the question as to why there is so much erosion in the family today.

Earlier this year the Minnesota State commission on Juvenile Delinquency, Adult Crime, and Corrections pointed out that the rapid industrialization and urbanization of American society has much to do both with family difficulties and the increase in delinquency.

There are many forces in our mobile technological society that play on the old bases of family solidarity. Until we perfect means for shoring up the family against this onslaught we will have increasing social difficulties.

Many plausible explanations for the increase in juvenile delinquency have been advanced. The breakup of families is one of them. But we have to go beyond any one simple explanation if we are really to act effectively. Delinquency is a social complex. There are many, many causes, and these can be overlapping and interacting.

When we simplify too much in this area we are likely to miss the tough, complicated problems that confront us. When we congratulate ourselves on an easy answer we evade the hard work that must be done if we are to find a solution.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By the NNPA News Service
The chief agency of the social development of the child is the family. It is in the family that disciplines, remedial work in these models of conduct or social roles are first represented to the child. The family is a direct form of social control. One of the major factors behind a greater part of juvenile delinquency lies in family disorganization, recurrent strife within the family, resulting in substantial loss of control over the behavior of the child.

Among the other factors frequently pointed to as contributing to the disorganization of the family are: working mothers, absence of fathers in the armed forces or at work away from home for long periods of time, homes broken by death, divorce or desertion, and loss of traditional family functions to mass institutions.

The school grows out of the structure of the local community. It is one of the many agencies which make up the community and is related to other vital community institutions and processes. Basic cultural changes in the United States, such as urbanization, mechanization, the relationship of women to the economy, the homes have altered the state of the school, the community, so that today in many areas, particularly in cities the school is not considered a part of the community.

There are many persons who maintain that the high juvenile delinquency rate in the United States is an index of social, emotional and moral maladjustment of the nation.

There are those who say that the schools should be better able not only to help redirect the delinquent behavior, but to see how to avoid its repetition so that the path of children in the schools will have been made safer.

There are those who maintain that it is remarkable that under present conditions so many young people proceed successfully in their development tasks and are able to meet, survive, and overcome numerous complications without becoming enmeshed in delinquency.

In the present complex social structure there are many institutions which serve young people. For these institutions, the task of the school is the most far reaching. Not only is its use compulsory, but it is free and universal.

The school's obligation to serve

the needs of young people is far reaching. This need can be met by the public schools supplying standard instruction in the basic disciplines, remedial work in these fields for the slow learner and more intensive work for students of high ability.

The schools in many instances can supply vocational training, physical education for all students and the various extracurricular activities. Many schools are offering "life adjustment" programs.

By the NNPA News Service

Democrats Get the Jump On Ike With Youth Bills

By Grace Bassett

Democratic leaders in Congress have beaten Eisenhower Republicans to the hopper with legislation to combat juvenile delinquency.

Identical bills introduced in the Senate and House call for \$30 million in Federal grants to the states over the next seven years. Some \$11 million of this would be spent next year to train youth workers, to promote healthful pastimes and to rehabilitate young wrongdoers.

The President is slated to ask Congress Wednesday for \$3 million to finance the same kind of a program next year. His idea is for Congress to give whatever sums it deems necessary for the remaining six years of the anti-delinquency campaign.

"Modest sums" asked by the Administration will in no way minimize the "constructive effect" sought by the President, according to Health, Education and Welfare Director Marion B. Folsom.

Legislation Similar

In fact, HEW officials figured from a practical standpoint, the smaller money request would boost chances for passage of the President's program. By any definition but the dollar-and-cents grants, the legislation is the same as that spelled out in bills of Sens. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) and William Langer (R-N.D.) in the Senate; and Reps. Edith Green (D-Ore.) and James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in the House.

"I'd say there was an excellent chance for passage," a highly placed Administration official said Saturday. "The problem will be fixing the sum of grants. Everybody seems agreed on the program."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wisc.) is standing by to send the Senate a bill authorizing the expenditure the President asks in his budget message.

The program is to put primary responsibility for normal, wholesome childhood on "families, schools, churches and various private organizations," in the words of Secretary Folsom.

One type of grant would help train local youth advisers and expand the staff of 16 directed from Washington by Philip Green, head of the Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service in HEW.

Another would strengthen existing programs for youngsters, like the neighborhood youth councils set up throughout Washington by the District government.

The third is intended to set up "pilot projects" to help youthful offenders adjust to socially acceptable behavior.

Advisory Council of 21

A 21-member Federal Advisory Council named by Secretary Folsom would receive and judge state applications for the money.

On their recommendations Folsom would parcel out the funds. Administrative aid to state officials would be forthcoming from Green's division.

GENERAL

The council members would represent fields related to juvenile delinquency, such as education, law, child psychology, criminology, penology, sociology, courts, probation services, churches and recreational activities, Folsom said.

Senator Kefauver, whose bill led off discussion of delinquency control last week, summed up the program this way:

"The objective is to get money out to the states so that people can be training to fight juvenile delinquency with the utilization of all available knowledge at their disposal."

Today's Chuckle

Company president to advertising manager: "Your reduced advertising budget for the past year cut our expenses 50 per cent, our profits 75 per cent and, as of right now, is cutting your salary 100 per cent."

A Million Delinquents Seen in U. S. by 1965

By John Chadwick
Associated Press
Washington, D.C.

Senate investigators said yesterday that if the upward trend of juvenile delinquency continues unabated, more than a million children will be brought before the courts in 1965.

The warning was voiced by the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee in a 252-page report setting forth its recommendations for dealing with the problem.

Juvenile drinking, venereal disease, vandalism, youth gangs, crime comics, TV programs, and the use of narcotics are among the many aspects of the teenage problem discussed by the Subcommittee.

The report said traffic in erotic photographs and other pornography "may run higher than half a billion dollars annually." It was estimated that 200,000 teen-agers contract venereal disease each year.

The Subcommittee decried travel to Mexican border towns by teen-agers from Southwestern states. These towns "beggar description," the report stated. "Prostitution, drunkenness, sale of narcotics and pornographic matter, perversion, and other forms of vice flourish

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.), who succeeded Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) this year as chairman of the Subcommittee, said in a statement that the report "contains an amalgam of ideas and suggestions from delinquency experts in all areas of the country."

He added that "of course, as everyone realizes, juvenile delinquency is a problem which must be solved almost entirely by state and local authorities."

But "Congress can help, not only by the passage of certain very useful legislation, but also by making available results of hearings and studies, such as contained in the present report."

Much of the legislation recommended by the Subcommittee already has been introduced, and some of it enacted. A measure sponsored by the group in the last Congress, on which no action was taken, would bar persons under 18 from crossing the Mexican border without their parents, or their consent embodied in an official permit.

The report said: "California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas

are confronted with substantial numbers of juveniles between 13 and 18 years of age going unescorted into Mexican towns such as Tijuana, Juarez, Laredo and Nogales, seeking recreation, thrills, and excitement."

Our Oldest Voice of Freedom



EACH year our law books grow **HEAVIER** with prohibitions and penalties designed to diminish and discourage delinquency and **CRIME**, but each year crime soars **HIGHER** and delinquency **GROWS**.

Parents, lawmakers, police and the judiciary **DEPLORE** the laxness of the times, the mounting moral derelictions, the undermining of the family and the home, and look about desperately for **SOLUTIONS**, new laws and better rules of **CONDUCT**.

Not sufficiently stressed is the fact that we **ALREADY** have the **ONLY** set of rules needed for the betterment of society: **THE TEN COMMANDMENTS**.

If all the **OTHER** laws burdening us were rescinded tomorrow, our civilization could move perhaps more swiftly toward **PERFECTION** simply by drilling into our children those imperishable words brought down from the mountain by **Moses**.

Communism, socialism and fascism could flourish no-

where if we were **CONVINCED** that "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

Rampant nationalism could not flourish with its banners and symbols if we obeyed the injunction "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image."

Our language would not be sullied by profanity and obscenity if we took heed that "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

How much better we all would be if we agreed to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Would there be delinquency and crime if we adhered to the injunctions to "Honor thy father and mother," "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not commit adultery," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not bear false witness," and "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife"?

There are the **ONLY** rules we need for happiness, peace and success.

'Premature' Releases Blamed on Wait List

Admission pressure is so great on Georgia's training schools that some children are released "prematurely," W. E. Ireland, director of training schools program, said Tuesday.

By FRANK WELLS

Ireland had said Monday that the waiting list at the white boys' training school at Milledgeville extends to the end of February. He said Tuesday that there were 32 boys on the white school's waiting list and 20 on the Negro boys' school list.

However, the crowded conditions at the Negro boys' school made the waiting period extend well into March, Ireland said.

The waiting list at the white girls' school is five, and at the Negro girls' school, five.

"We like to keep the child until we are sure that they are ready to return to their places in society," the director said. "The admission pressure is so great that we are having to let some of them go back before we are absolutely sure that they have received all the training we can give them."

The white boys' school, located at Milledgeville, has a population of 265. The Negro boys' school, in Augusta, has 300. The white girls' school, also in Milledgeville, has 60, and the Negro girls' school, in Macon, has thirty-eight.

Alan Kemper, director of public welfare for the state, and under whose jurisdiction all of the schools and welfare institutions come, said that "the problem can be solved only with money. People are paying just about all the taxes that they can, but we need more money for all of our welfare institutions."

That costs have grown tremendously during the past ten years and that the state was doing its best to meet increasing costs and needs was outlined by Kemper with these comparative figures:

In fiscal 1946-47, the state spent \$225,812 at the white boys' training school; in 1955-56, \$434,400. At the white girls' school the

comparative figures were \$62,932 and \$161,500.

In fiscal 1948-49 only \$4,194 was spent at the Negro boys' school; in 1955, \$168,700. In 1946-47, the Negro girls' school received \$19,813; in 1955-56, \$45,050.

Kemper said that bids would be opened in the next few days for two new dormitories for the white girls' school. The buildings will cost approximately \$100,000 each.

"These funds were made available by Gov. Griffin out of unallocated funds," Kemper said.

Meanwhile, Judge R. I. Stephens of the Laurens Superior Court, Tuesday had asked the grand jury of Laurens County to name a five-member committee to investigate crowded conditions at the white boys' training school.

Judge Stephens said Monday that he had had to release three alleged juvenile offenders into the custody of their parents because there was no room for them at the Milledgeville school.

4 Boys Arrested in North Atlanta In Puncturing of Tires on 69 Cars

Four teen-aged boys from prominent DeKalb County families were arrested Wednesday in connection with a wave of vandalism throughout the north side of Atlanta, police said.

The four, three of them 16 years old and the other 15, were turned over to DeKalb juvenile authorities.

DeKalb Detective Capt. Ted Wayne said antics of the four caused many residents of the north Atlanta section to sit up with shotguns to guard automobiles.

In a single night's operation May 24, the four let air out of the tires of at least 60 automobiles near the Oglethorpe Apartments, the Peachtree-Brookhaven Apartments, the Caldwell Village Apartments and the Peachtree Gardens Apartments, Wayne said.

"They were out for a thrill, driving a car which belonged to one of the youth's mother," Wayne declared. "They had a pocket full of money and nothing else to do."

Detectives Ben Varner and J. L. Smith, who arrested the four, said the youths began the forays May 17 by slashing the tires on nine automobiles with knives. They said that incident occurred in the vicinity of Peachtree Gardens Apartments, Skylands Apartments and the Oglethorpe Apartments.

Purchasing three ice picks, they said, the youths returned a week later and punctured the tires on at least 60 cars.

Last December, officers said, the four fashioned a dummy of old clothes and placed it at a curve on Roxboro road to resemble an injured pedestrian. A few drivers stopped, the youths were quoted.

A week later, police said, the youths hit upon the idea of soaking the dummy with catsup and placing it in the road. This time a motorist was startled by the sprawled figure, rushed to a telephone and called for an ambulance.

(Names of accused persons held in accordance with law.)

Juvenile Delinquency

By The NNPA News Service

AN INQUIRY INTO the relationship between youth employment and juvenile delinquency has shown that in so many instances young people are not ready for employment.

It has been shown that frequently when the curriculum needs of pupils are not met, they lose interest in their classroom work and drop out of school as soon as the law will permit them to do so.

These young people are not prepared to compete in employment placement. Either they do not find a job or they fail in job after job.

Guidance personnel have pointed out that aside from the particular study progress which young high school pupils experience, those that failed were found to lack personality or character qualifications. They did not take advantage of their school opportunities.

Frequently, those that fail in school then carry their personality problems with them to their jobs and fail again. There is a need for sound planning and constructive action in these areas.

MANY WELL PREPARED

While it is a primary interest to prevent or reduce juvenile delinquency, it may be pointed out that millions of youngsters are well prepared to meet their responsibilities through their experiences in the educational programs.

This country provides educational opportunities to a higher percentage of its youth than do most nations. American tradition has dictated the preparation of children of ability for the learned professions.

Criticism has often been directed at school administrators because of their serious concern for potential dropouts and for those pupils who do not respond to academic subjects designed primarily to pre-

pare the student for higher education. The same is frequently true in the area of vocational subjects of a highly technical nature.

FOR MOST DESERVING

The belief is held by many persons that the first concern of those spending the taxpayer's dollar for education should be for the most deserving -- deserving in the sense of meaning those most capable and most responsive to the program being offered.

But such a program results in inadequate educational opportunity for at least 10 per cent of the youth of America. They are thereby relegated to a struggle against uneven odds to succeed in life.

Of this group many become juvenile delinquents and affect the upward curve of crime incidence.

23 1957

ILLINOIS

Causes of Juvenile Crime Found Difficult to Trace

Chicago, Ill.

BY RAY MURPHY

The factors that turn juveniles into criminals and even murderers are so complex and mystifying that "all the adult talent in the city" should be brought to bear on the problem in a widespread education campaign, Judge Wendell E. Green, of Family court, said yesterday.



Judge Green

Green, one of three juvenile crime experts questioned by THE TRIBUNE, compared the proposed campaign with the nation-wide traffic safety programs which have been focused on preventing fatal highway accidents.

Difficult to Define

"Leaders in the city should get together, sit down at a table, and study the problem in all its facets, and then a campaign should be started to educate the public in the same way the public is educated to use caution on the highways," said Green.

"The juvenile crime problem is so great you can't put your finger on any one cause. No one knows what the cause is. You can't just say it's the fault of the parents. That would be a blanket indictment and you can't make blanket indictments."

Police Lt. Michael Delaney, however, said it is his opinion the parents are at fault. Lt. Delaney, director of the crime prevention division, said:

"This juvenile crime reflects a complete breakdown of discipline in the home." He added that the schools are doing "as much as they can."

"The first thing the parents tell us when we notify them that their boy is in trouble is, 'He's always been a good boy and never had any trouble,'" said Delaney.

Urges Proper Supervision

"We just discard that and start in from there. If there was proper supervision in the home we wouldn't have to be out chasing kids off the corners."

Delaney said "very quick justice" should be administered in serious juvenile crimes. "The cases should be moved along rapidly," he said, "while they're still fresh in the people's minds."

Virgil Peterson, director of the Chicago Crime commission, agreed that serious crimes by juveniles should be punished on the basis of the seriousness of the crime, rather than on the age of the criminal.

Cites Protection Issue

"When it's no longer a prank, when a juvenile uses a gun or a knife and gets into serious trouble, protection of society becomes more important than protection of the juvenile," Peterson said.

Peterson agreed with Green that the causes of serious juvenile crimes are mystifying. He said closer supervision by parents undoubtedly would help reduce crime but that pressures of other types still might turn a young boy or girl into a criminal.

DU PAGE HIKES STAFF TO CUT DELINQUENCY

Daily Tribune
11 Juvenile Officers

Are Added
Steps to hold down increasing juvenile delinquency in Du Page county were under-

way yesterday as a result of a meeting Wednesday night of county law enforcement and school officials. They include appointment of 11 more juvenile officers from various county police departments. State's Atty. William C. Guild said that rate of delinquency in the county is climbing faster than the population rate.

13 Cases Since Dec. 1

He said that since last Dec. 1, 12 boys and a girl have been turned over to the Illinois youth commission as delinquents while in the preceding 12 months the number was only 13 boys and two girls.

Attending the meeting with Guild were County Judge William Atten, Roy Dechane, county superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Gertrude Ketcham, head of the county probation office.

Work Thru Central Office

Guild said the juvenile officers will work thru a central office in Wheaton, possibly the sheriff's office.

In order to curb repeaters, the Guild said each officer will be required to report to the central office on every juvenile defender who makes a court appearance in his territory.

Judge Atten stressed the need for an industrial or farm school in Du Page county to which juvenile defenders could be sent. He said such schools are important in saving a child from going wrong.

Boy's Explosives Cache Seized

Arrest, Finding of Blasting Devices

Under Home Surprises His Father

The father of a 15-year-old boy was no little surprised yesterday to learn that under his apartment were stored:

Eight sticks of dynamite, approximately 200 dynamite caps, a quantity of gunpowder, 10 feet of fuse, and a home-made dynamite detonator.

The explosive material was found by County Police after they arrested the boy on charges of storehouse breaking and delinquency. It had been stored in a garage under the apartment in which the boy and his father lived, police said.

Boy 'Long Interested In Explosives'

The boy, described by police as "long interested in explosives," admitted he had shot some of the caps in fields and had been experimenting with the materials in the garage, they said.

He was accused of stealing some of the material February 9 from Stout's Feed & Hardware Store at Fern Creek, according to Patrolmen Charles Rucker and Wilbur Ernst.

The boy was turned over to Juvenile Court authorities.

Earlier this week, two younger boys, 13 and 14, were arrested on charges that they stole dynamite and caps from a construction firm in the county, police said. The cases are pending in Juvenile Court.

Two Such Guns Turned Over to Police

County police said they are also investigating the use of homemade "zip guns" by the two youths.

Two such guns have been turned over to police by school authorities. The guns shoot .22-caliber shells. Two boys, who ad-

of a pistol, pieces of small metal piping, and rubber bands. A nail or similar object is propelled, by rubber bands, against the shell cap.

Mother 'Doesn't Want'

Runaway Children Back

Girl, 16, Brother, 12, Housed In Harlan Jail;

Authorities Seek New Home for Youngsters

Harlan, Ky. May 21 (AP)—A 16-year-old girl and her brother, 12, picked up by State police as runaways, were being housed in Harlan County Jail today after their mother said she didn't want them back.

The mother of Martha and Johnny Shepherd was quoted by State Trooper Lonnie Leach as saying she didn't want the children unless she was "forced to take them back."

Authorities are looking for another home for the children. Their father appeared in Police Court today on a drunk-driving charge. Oll Shepherd pleaded innocent to the charge, and told Judge Charles Cornett there were four other children at the family's home in Evarts. He said another child was living in Tennessee.

State Police Officer H. C. Shipp picked up the children at Versailles Sunday. He quoted Martha as saying she had run away several times "because my mother doesn't want me."

County Judge Wix Unthank, who said the children were being housed at the jail for lack of a better place, reported an offer from a Lexington man to adopt the boy. He said the man, who identified himself in a telephone call as B. J. McMillan, planned to come here tomorrow to talk to Mrs. Alma Gray, County child-welfare agent.



Courier-Journal Photo

HOMEMADE GUNS made by two teen-agers are shown in the hands of a County policeman. The guns shoot .22-caliber bullets, but not accurately, police said.

mitted making the guns, said they used them solely for shooting at cans and other targets in fields, police said.

A zip gun consists of a piece of wood fashioned in the shape

Senate Backs

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 3-27-57
Juvenile

Court Bill

Washington, D.C.
 Staff Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, March 26—The Senate gave tentative approval today to the first steps of a Juvenile Court reorganization planned for Prince Georges County.

It moved to final passage stage a bill by Sen. H. Winship Wheatley Jr., (D-Prince Georges) which calls for ap-

pointment of a special magistrate to handle all county juvenile cases. The Juvenile magistrate would serve on an "interim" basis until the Circuit Court takes over authority over all juvenile matters on Jan. 1, 1959.

The shift from trial magistrate to circuit court level is proposed in a companion bill introduced by Prince Georges' delegates which cleared the House Monday night and now awaits Senate action.

In other developments today the Senate gave tentative approval bills which would:

- Double Montgomery County's present recordation tax of \$1.10 per \$1000. The increase is expected to raise more than \$200,000.

- Exempt community swimming pool organizations from county real estate taxes on pool structures and filtration plants.

Gov. McKeldin Monday night signed into law a bill raising the salaries of Montgomery County's three Peoples Court Judges from \$10,000 to \$13,000 annually. The Chief Judge would get an additional \$500.

Maryland Briefs

Juvenile Delinquency

Post & Times Herald Fri. 4-5-57
Achievements Recited

Washington, D.C.
 BALTIMORE, April 4 (AP)
 Maryland has made marked

progress in recent years in the broad field of juvenile delinquency control, a judge told a probation officers' conference today.

Judge Alfred B. Noyes, of the Juvenile Court for Montgomery County, said there has been progress at the national, state and local levels.

About 90 Maryland probation officers are attending a two-day institute sponsored by the National Probation and Parole Association and the State Department of Public Welfare.

A major accomplishment at the state level in juvenile delinquency control, Judge Noyes said, was the establishment in 1953 of a Bureau of Child Welfare within the State Department of Public Welfare.

He said the bureau has helped strengthen and improve

treatment services at state training schools and has participated in the physical improvement of the schools.

DETROIT JUDGE NAMES NEGRO JUVENILE COURT REFEREE

Special
Detroit, Mich. Aug. 12 (Special)
The Juvenile Court staff of referees was tripled when Judge Nathan J. Kaufman appointed two more Tuesday. Named to the staff was Mrs. Jeanne Harbour, 39, and John Kurland, 50.

The appointments were made after a Civil Service Study recommended that the court be expanded from its one full-time referee and seven part-time referees, for the \$10,600 post.

Mrs. Harbour, 3750 Fullerton, an attorney for the Friend of the Court, is the first Negro woman to be named referee in any Wayne County Court. She is a graduate of the University of Detroit, and the wife of Robert Harbour, Wayne County Sheriff's office employee and former president of Michigan Federated Democratic Club.

Kurland, 18967 Roselawn, is a graduate of the Detroit College of Law and has been with the court 22 years.

'Very Cute' 9-Year-Old Girl Admits Robbing 8 Homes

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—A "very cute" 9-year-old girl with a police record admitted yesterday the systematic burglaries of eight homes in the Flushing section of New York.

The girl, whose technique was so neat police had been looking for a much older professional, used the money to buy toys, clothes and candy. She committed her last burglary when she got "the urge" on the way home from a visit to a psychiatrist.

Because of her age, police did not name the youngster, whom they called a "very cute girl with dark hair." They said she told them she had netted several hundred dollars in her excursions into crime.

She is one of 12 children of a gardener. Her parents work during the day, police said.

The girl first was arrested at the age of six when she was caught burglarizing a house and was recommended for psychiatric treatment.

Police said her system was simple. She would ring the doorbell of a house. If the house was empty she would enter through unlocked doors or by ripping screens.

She was caught by a housewife when she returned to a previously burglarized house for which she had found a set of keys.

She was turned over to Children's Court.

Kids Fight Juvenile Delinquency

New York, Dec. 19 — Fighting against juvenile delinquency and vandalism, Kiwanis Key Clubs made up of young conscientious Americans are earning recognition and respect throughout the country.

Dedicated to prevent damage, protect the properties of others and abstain from any type of vandalism, youngsters have been attacking local prolems with tremendous zest—and results — reports the current issue of Coronet magazine.

The first Key Club was created in 1925 as a means to correct serious juvenile problems. In 1942, with the help of local Kiwanis clubs, Key International was formed. Today, states the article, 1443 clubs in the United States and Canada with a membership of 34,000 are attacking national problems with potent impact.

In Dallas, Texas, key club activities called a halt to ugly teen-age terror and damage that had been plaguing the city for some time. In Pennsylvania "Key Clubbers" sponsored an effective drive to rid communities of horror-crime comic books, and in New Hampshire Key Club members prepared and distributed anti-vandalism posters and made moving radio and television appeals to stop all acts of vandalism.

"We've never lost a club for lack of membership or lagging interest" claims Frank McCabe, Director of Key Club International quoted in the Coronet article.

City Juvenile Arrests Rise 32% in 1956

New York
Kennedy Reveals
Increase in Lawless
Trend in Address

By ROGER STUART,
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

New York City Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy today released figures which showed that juvenile delinquency arrests in New York were up 32.5 percent last year as compared with 1955.

He also disclosed that arrests of youths 16 through 20, who are not classed as juveniles, had climbed 12.7 percent in the same period.

Addressing the annual conference of Air Force chaplains, Mr. Kennedy said the juvenile delinquency figures "indicate the lawless trend of a small—approximately 3 percent—but undisciplined portion of the youth of New York."

Figures Questioned. Authorities have questioned whether Mr. Kennedy's arrest figures reflect a true increase in delinquency.

Six months ago he said juvenile crime had climbed 41.3 percent during the first half of 1956—if arrest figures were the basis of the conclusion.

Shortly thereafter, Children's Court figures showed that "convictions had increased only 17.6 percent during the same period."

The court added that the delinquency rate (crimes, except murder, committed by 15-year-olds and under) was up only 7.6 percent.

It also said dismissal of cases for lack of evidence were 72.4 percent higher during the first half of 1956 than during the

corresponding period in 1955.

24 for Homicide. In his latest report, Mr. Kennedy said a total of 8714 boys and girls under 16 were arrested last year as compared with 6578 in 1955. In addition, 24 youths under 16 were held for homicide, as compared with 19 in 1955.

Most of the increase was accounted for by misdemeanor arrests — up 39 percent, as compared with major crime (felony) arrests which climbed only 27.8 percent, the commissioner said.

Calling it "ominously significant," he cited figures which showed that arrests for rape were up 43 percent, for sodomy 109.9 percent, for arson 182.1; for assault 40.4; and for possession of dangerous weapons 92.1.

Mr. Kennedy said all cops should show an interest in the work of those seeking to prevent crime as well as those trying to cure it.

Citing the fact that he police formed the Juvenile Aid Bureau 25 years ago to fight child crime, he said methods must be re-examined to see "whether we have strayed too far afield from our basic police function."

No Such Thing as a Bad Child, Says Director of City's Outcast Pupils

New York
Mon. 3-4-57
By SALLY MACDOUGALL,
Staff Writer.

It takes a long record of bad behavior in an ordinary public school before a boy or girl can be admitted to one of New York's "600" schools.

Throwing a book at a teacher a couple of times, calling her a bad name, shouting taboo words in class, hitting other children, wearing dirty dungarees are not enough. Teachers are supposed to cope with unruly behavior for days or weeks or until they get tired dodging missiles and concede that the rebel has won the war.

New School Awaits. Then he's expelled, told to get out and stay out. But that doesn't mean that the rough-neck is thrown into the cold

world as an outcast. Education is still waiting to be injected into his refractory young head. In a week or two he's enrolled in a different kind of public school, one of the so-called 600, because the numbers run 612, 613 and so on.

There are 14 of these special schools, including five day schools and others in hospitals and institutions, operated by the Department of Education's Child Welfare Division. An outgrowth of former probationary schools, the system, started in 1946, has an enrollment of more than 2000, with boys in the majority. Teachers from all over the country and some from Europe have studied the schools this winter.

Whose Fault?

"We do not think of these pupils as bad children," said Mrs. Lillian Rashkis who has been supervisor all these years. "Children are not born bad. Their bad behavior is a cover for frightened insecurity. At their worst destructiveness, they're getting rid of something. One who knows their backgrounds realizes they have plenty to get rid of. They have

been hurt by cruel beatings, neglect, belittling their abilities, being shunted from class to class.

"A child strikes because he thinks the world is against him, our schools teachers are inclined to convince a new pupil that he has found a new end. Children have an uncanny gift for knowing who's going to be fair.

Handcrafts Help.

"Once that bridge is established we're on our way. Hidden abilities are discovered. We start with reading and manual work. Working with hands can banish pressure, tenseness, fear. A boy who throws clay around the first day soon will be modeling forms, making lamps, ash traps, book ends, furniture, jewelry.

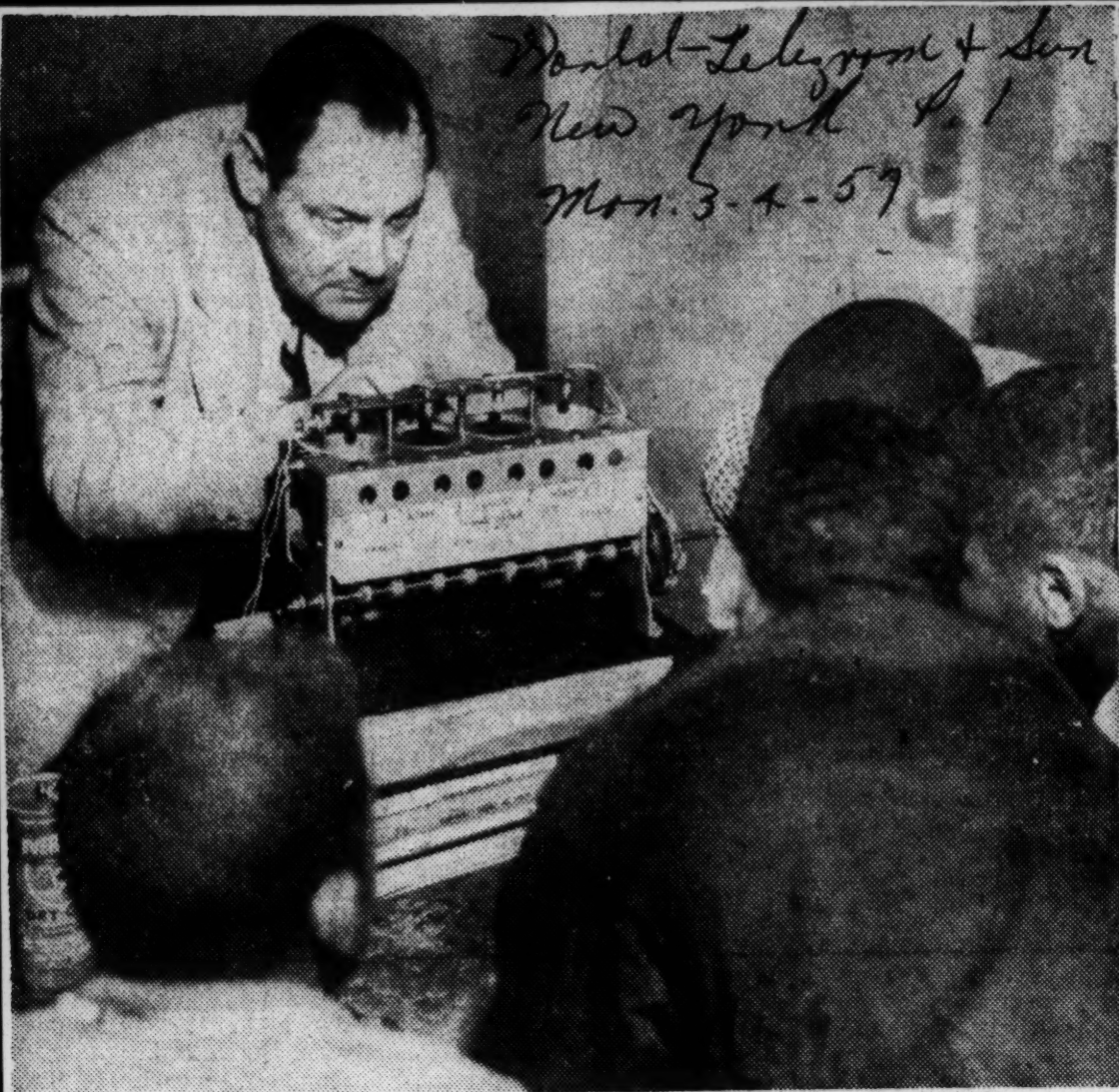
"Printing is a favorite study.

All the day schools have printing presses, also kilns for firing ceramics, lumber for wood-working, copper for jewelry."

Courses that cover work through junior high school are planned to make a boy or girl self-supporting. Mrs. Rashkis named several who have gone to college. One who came in as a terror is now a senior at college, majoring in education, planning to be a teacher so that he can help other boys. The transformation takes place under a relaxed system of colorful programs adapted to pupils' abilities. Classes are small, teachers are experts. They praise a child for good work, plan assembly programs and round-table discussions that link learning and fun.

Pupils make puppets, tape recordings, put on plays, sing in prize-contest choral groups, hear talks on careers by Rotary Club members and adventure or travel talks by other speakers who answer questions and set up animated discussions.

Wanted-Telegram + Sun
New York P. 1
Mon. 3-4-59



Science instructor Kenward R. Fuchs explains to a group of interested students the workings of an automobile engine.

Teaching the 'Problem Boys'

Survey Calls Special School for Them a Failure

By Judith Crist

Ten years ago New York City thought it had discovered how to provide an education for so-called "problem boys."

These were the youngsters who were too tough, or too unmanageable, for the regular elementary or junior high schools.

The answer was the "600" schools, designed for boys with "grave emotional and behavior problems for whom current procedures . . . have been unsuccessful."

These schools seemed to work so well that some educators began to call for more of them.

Results of a Study

But last week, after an intensive study of the five "600"

schools already in operation, a qualified professional group reported that not only should there be no expansion, but that the schools aren't even meeting the primary purpose for which they were created.

The study was conducted by the city's Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation Project, headed by Robert M. MacIver. Its report went to Mayor Wagner.

The "600" schools received that designation from their numbers—Public Schools 612 and 614 in Manhattan; 611 in the Bronx; 613 in Brooklyn, and 611 in Queens. They evolved from a century-long process of providing special schools for problem children.

In the nineteenth century

there were "truant" schools, places of "confinement and labor." In the early part of this century they were probationary, or disciplinary schools for truant and recalcitrants.

One school, P. S. 37 in Manhattan, was known as a "bad" children's school until it came under the direction of Lillian L. Rashkis. In the early 1930s, Mrs. Rashkis began placing emphasis on a curriculum and services designed to help the youngsters to academic and social adjustment. She also worked for smaller classes, higher qualifications for the school's teachers, special remedial and therapeutic services, and toward a de-emphasis on coercive discipline.

Mrs. Rashkis's work attracted the attention of Dr. Frank

This student shows his proficiency in linoleum-block carving, one of many activities of the city's "600" schools.

O'Brien, then head of the Board of Education's Division of Child Welfare. In 1947 he sponsored establishment of the "600" schools. Mrs. Rashkis became director of them and still is.

The study of these schools points out that New York State's compulsory education statute (requiring attendance through high school or until the age of seventeen, with a few exceptions) forces the Board of Education to provide school facilities "regardless of the degree of academic or social maladjustment a child reveals." The "600" schools are an attempt to do so.

Some Objectives

But Dr. O'Brien, the report continues, did not envision these schools as self-perpetuating. True, "they are intended to develop and use effective programs and techniques for contributing to the academic and social adjustment of the boys."

But "a further objective was to discover and develop from their program the various techniques that would make it possible to handle emotional and behavioral problem children in the regular school setting." Dr. O'Brien believed "600" schools should

strive to put themselves out of business.

But the survey found these schools are not even fulfilling their primary purpose—providing for the adjustment of their students, who now number just over 1,000. About 25 per cent of these are on court probation. The report added that:

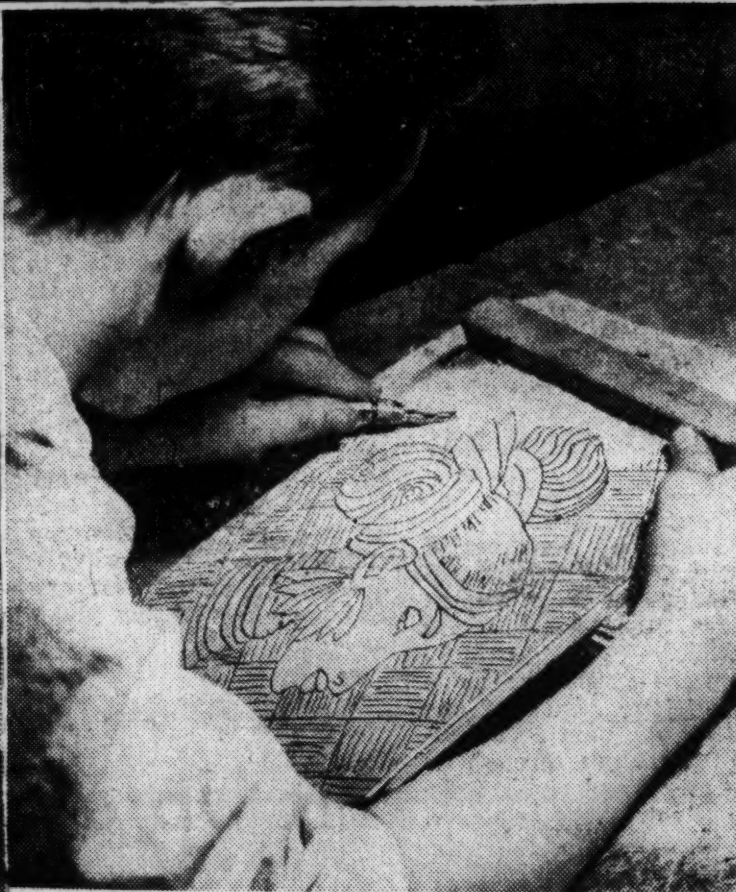
Physical plant and equipment of the five schools is inadequate; their referral system does not insure that boys who can't be helped will be transferred; there is no continuous re-evaluation of individual students, either through guidance counselors or through the Bureau of Child Guidance; there is "personal and biased" evaluation of the school's personnel; there is no program to insure getting the best qualified teachers and school directors.

. . . and More

Further indictments include:

Curriculum is left up to the individual teacher; shop facilities are inadequate; boys do not receive individual attention; problem children in the regular classes are too large; and the schools lack proper recreational

Photos by Hiller.



facilities.

And finally, the schools are lacking in both professional guidance workers and professional remedial specialists; there are no qualified persons to observe and report on home conditions under which students live, and there is a real need for community support and understanding of the "600" schools.

On the positive side, while the report recommended against expansion it suggested the set-up "be made and kept continuously experimental." There should be a "specially qualified high-ranking educator with appropriate experimental research experience and professional training in the study of the needs of problem children" to co-ordinate the schools' program. The Bureau of Child Guidance should "confirm" the assignment of students to these schools, and a remedial teacher assigned to each school.

Other Suggestions

The heads of the schools should be licensed principals, to attract successful administrators to the system. Special training and in-service courses could provide the highly qualified teachers needed.

One of the schools, the study recommended, should become a demonstration school to develop and test new programs.

The "600" schools, the report concluded, were not designed as a dumping ground for disturbed youngsters. Their basic function is to solve problems through techniques that could ultimately be applied in the city's regular schools.

23 1957

PENNSYLVANIA

Negro Leaders Launch 'Remedial' War on Delinquency

The leaders of the Negro community in Philadelphia took "remedial and constructive" steps yesterday to deal with the problem of juvenile crime and delinquency.

Expressing alarm at the fact that 57 percent of delinquency cases involved Negro children between 7 and 17 the community leaders sought a means to combat what they termed "anti-social behavior."

At a meeting in the Sylvania Hotel for a discussion of the vital problem a 12 point program of "purpose and intent" was adopted.

The program called for:
Efforts to reduce the number of taprooms in Negro neighborhoods.

Policing of pool rooms, "which are often the spawning ground of crime among our youth," and stricter police surveillance.

Enforcement of laws pertaining to the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors in taprooms and State stores.

Disclosure of information to municipal authorities of numbers racket activities.

Notification to the District Attorney, the Board of Judges, and Magistrates that those who commit crime must not be coddled or pampered.

Impress upon authorities that drunkenness shall not be treated as an inoffensive crime and that magistrates shall not be too lenient on drunks and should impose impressive fines or imprisonment.

When the truancy law is broken, proper penalty shall be inflicted and the parents of the truant held accountable and responsible.

Coordination of adults in the work of the gang-control unit of the Juvenile Aid Bureau.

Urge Negro newspapers and radio personalities to intensify their present efforts against crime among our youth.

Closer surveillance and stricter supervision of pawn shops, junk yards, criminal fences, dens of vice, places of gambling and entertainment.

"We urge every adult among

us in his own personal conduct, to approach, at least, the standards set by that ideal for juveniles—the Boy Scout Code."

"We also urge our churches to assume leadership in the implementation of the above mentioned recommendations."

Those present who signed the declaration of purpose and intent were:

Councilman-at-large Marshall L. Shepherd, minister of the Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church; the Rev. Walter H. Gray, Jr., of the Bright Hope Baptist Church and vice president of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches; Deputy State Attorney General Isaiah W. Crippins, and the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Also the Rev. E. T. Lewis, of the Mutchmore Memorial Baptist Church, and president of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention; the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, of the Zion Baptist Church and member of the Phila. Committee on Delinquency and Fred S. A. Johnson, executive secretary of the Columbia Area YMCA.

Also Floyd L. Logan, of the Educational Equality League; the Rev. R. L. Thomas, 2d Pilgrim Baptist Church and president of the Baptist Brotherhood; Commissioner of Records Charles A. Baker; Sarah Collins, executive director of the Women's Christian Alliance; Bishop David H. Sims, AME Church; the Rev. W. L. Bentley, Emmanuel Institutional Baptist Church and Frances E. Cunningham, program director, Columbia Area YWCA.

Youth Crime Rises 300 Pct. In Decade

Support Payments Go Up 125%; More Help Is Asked

By JACK LELAND

News and Courier Staff Writer

Charleston County's Domestic Relations Court has had a 300 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency cases during the last 10 years.

The court's annual report also indicated a 125 per cent increase in support payments made through its offices. Judge Clarence B. Pearce, in releasing the report, spoke of a need for more personnel and pointed out that, while juvenile cases rose 300 per cent, personnel to handle those cases was increased by only 50 per cent.

JUVENILE HOME NEEDED

Judge Pearce said the need for a juvenile detention home was one of the major problems facing the court.

He cited liquor as the number one cause of broken homes.

"It is genuinely frightening to observe the way the homes of our community are becoming broken. Particularly tragic is the impact of the breaking and broken home on innocent children who must inevitably be hurt through the failure of parents to make for themselves and children a proper barrier between the delinquent home. It was thought that with the passage of a divorce law the cases filed in the Family Court for separation and separate maintenance would be materially reduced. However, this year there were filed in this Court 380 cases, an increase over the 333 cases filed in the year 1949-50.

"It is equally alarming to observe the number of husbands and fathers who fail and refuse to accept the financial responsibility placed upon them in caring for their families. The \$262,992.14 collected and disbursed last year to dependents by the Court attests to this situation."

COURT NOT CRIMINAL

Pointing out that the juvenile division of the court is not a criminal one, Judge Pearce said: "Misplacement of juveniles continues

problems, in the interest of the child, his family and for the good of the community.

ACTIVITY GROWING

Commenting on the growing activity of the Court, Judge Pearce said:

"Delinquency is on the increase in Charleston County. In 1947-48 my first year in the court there were filed 179 cases of delinquent children. Last year 1955-56 there were 501 cases of delinquent children. This year 1956-57 the number has increased to 630.

"We have been extremely fortunate in not having some of the extremely severe delinquency problems which have prevailed in many communities such as drug addition, serious sex offenses and gang warfare. We never know how much longer we may be so fortunate. Being aware of the potential danger and the increasing incidence of delinquency we must be prepared with adequate probation staff and facilities to cope with any situation that may arise. It should be noted that during the past ten years the number of delinquent children before the Court has increased more than 300 per cent. The probation staff to handle the problems of delinquent children before the Court has been increased 50 per cent.

To this we must plead guilty. Due to crowded conditions it has become practically impossible to secure admission of children to Whitten Village and Pineland, the only available institutions for the care of mentally retarded and disturbed children in South Carolina. Therefore, it becomes necessary in some instances for the protection of the child and the safety of the community to send such children to an industrial school where he does not belong and whose problem they are not equipped to handle.

"Your juvenile court is the last child and a life of crime. Every child embarked on a life of crime represents to his loved ones heart-ache and sorrow, to himself a life of misery and frustration and to the community a failure to meet his problems and a terrific economic loss. It has been estimated that economically every habitual criminal represents a cost to the taxpayer of \$50,000. Isn't it worthwhile from every standpoint to do everything possible to keep children from a criminal career?"

"Each child appearing before the court in trouble presents an individual problem and certainly specialized treatment and the best available skills should be utilized in trying to work out the child's

THREE NEGRO YOUTHS ARE GIVEN PROBATION

Commercial Appeal
Were Involved In Attack On

Thurs. 6-20-57
White Boy

Three Negro juveniles accused of beating and robbing a 14-year-old white boy early this month have been given suspended sentences to the State Training School at Pikeville, Juvenile Judge Elizabeth McCain said yesterday.

Judge McCain said only three of nine Negro boys arrested in the case were found to be involved in the attack on Killiam Griffith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Griffith of 1050 College. The six bystanders were placed on probation for six months, she said.

The three given suspended sentences will be on probation for a year, Judge McCain said. She said they returned \$1.80 taken from young Griffith as he walked home with a cousin from a ball game.

Griffith said he and his companion crossed the street when they were approached by a group of Negroes at Cummings and McLemore. When the group followed, they ran, Griffith said, and he stumbled and fell. The boy said one of the Negro juveniles kicked him and another took money from his pocket.

Juvenile Laws Adequate, Virginia Judges Declare

Post and Times Herald
Richmond, Va.
March 18
The judges of Virginia's juvenile courts have issued a statement backing present juvenile laws.
At the same time, they put the blame for increased juvenile crime on overcrowded and inadequate schools, detention homes and state mental and correctional institutions.

The statement by the Virginia Council of Juvenile Court Judges was issued in response to recent statements concerning the growth of juvenile delinquency and the courts' treatment of offenders. It says the lack of facilities "defeats the purpose of the law and limits the effectiveness of the courts."

Released by Montgomery

Judge J. H. Montgomery Jr. of Richmond's Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court released the statement.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, asked for comment on the judges' statement, urged concentration on keeping the youngsters out of trouble rather than building detention facilities for those who drift into delinquency.

Stanley told a delegation of judges who discussed the statement with him last week: "I would hope that we could have an answer to that question (what to do to prevent juvenile delinquency) rather than build more detention facilities. I would like to see parents, enforcement officers and the courts use every effort to hold down delinquency."

The statement said:

"The failure of the state to adopt long-term plans for the known increases in child population, as well as the possibility of world upheaval, which always increases the juvenile problem, is the principal reason children are held for unduly long periods in jail and detention homes.

"Law Adequate"

... We feel that the present law concerning juveniles is adequate and it is best to continue to treat children on an individualized basis ..."

With respect to publishing

VIRGINIA

Psychologist Reports on Card Game Used to Classify Delinquent Children

By Nate Haseltine

Staff Reporter

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.,

May 11—An Arlington psychologist has devised a game of solitaire for classifying delinquent children.

Purpose of the card playing is to sort out the two main classes of delinquents, the "socialized," according to Cletus A. Cole, staff psychologist for the Arlington school system.

The self-testing which Cole described here today to a psychology section of the Virginia Academy of Science is played with a deck of 100 character identification cards. The child being tested is left alone to sort out the cards into two ordered piles.

He is instructed to select those 50 cards which he believes best described himself. He is asked to arrange those 50 cards in order, starting with those descriptive traits he believes best identify him.

He is asked to similarly arrange the other 50 cards but in the reverse order, starting with those that least describe what he believes is himself.

Cole said that the psychologist then takes the first 35 cards in each pile, discarding the last 15 in each as unneeded. The subject's choices, he reported, generally permit the psychologist to divide most of any population group of delinquent children into either one of two classes, the socialized delinquent or the unsocialized, aggressive delinquent.

Sorting delinquents according to their personality types is important, Cole said, in that it guides authorities to better ways of handling them.

Cole presented his report at closing scientific sessions of the Academy's 35th annual three-day meeting here at the Hotel Chamberlain.

Cole said he tested his card examination with 20 selective inmates of the National Training School for Boys in Washington. His tests, he said, gave a more clear-cut analysis than other written and verbal tests.

He said the average socialized delinquent, as revealed by

his card selections, thinks of himself as a gang member rather than as a "loner." He gets homesick for the gang rather than for his home and parents. He enjoys gambling and he hates the person who tells on another.

He tries to protect his friends when in trouble. He believes that as a child his parents really wanted him. However, since then he has often gotten into trouble with the "old man" over staying out late at night. He often runs away from home.

This same socialized delinquent feels that persons in authority deserve all the respect most people give them, but he thinks they like to show off their authority.

The average unsocialized aggressive delinquent does not like many people, and he especially hates sissies, Cole said. He always hated school, and is inclined to look after himself first.

This type of delinquent will give the other fellow a break regardless of the consequences to himself, and is willing to share anything with others. He feels that there is honor even among those who supposedly do not live right. He feels that most people who act friendly usually expect something from him.

The Academy elected Dr. John Campbell Forbes, research professor of biochemistry at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, president-elect. He will take office in 1958.

Dr. William G. Guy, chairman of the chemistry department at the College of William and Mary, will assume the presidency of the academy Sunday succeeding Edward F. Harlow of the American Tobacco Co., Richmond.